UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

UNS BIRTHDAY

The Mint Master

May 2024
Volume 72 Issue 5

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — May 2024

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club Members

At our April meeting, we had 42 in attendance. There were two Guests and a new member, Mark Avery. We want to welcome Mark to the UNS Coin Club.

I want to thank Sherry Gunderson for the Coin Quiz, Brian Cole for the News & Views and John Hinckley for the Refreshments. The cookies were very yummy. Thanks to Larry Nielsen and Jan Reninger for their Mini Exhibits.

Lee Mckenzie our guest speaker did a great job with his presentation. I will be looking at coins more closely at the designs to see if can tell what they represent. Thanks, Lee for your talk.

This month is the UNS birthday. 73 years, if I counted right. The UNS Club Metal will be voted on for 2024. Please bring your Designs.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For May 14, 2024

Greetings - LaVar Burton		**Experimental $1 Sil. Certs**	**6-15**
Mini Exhibit - TBA		**Prizes**	**17**
News & Views - John Hinckley		**Certified Bullion**	**18-19**
Coin Quiz - Braeden McKee		**Quiz**	**24**
Refreshments - Sherry Gunderson &		**Book Review**	**22**
Jan Reninger		**Editors Message**	**24**

Meeting , May 14, 2024, 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East —Salt Lake City

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2024 UNS SCHEDULE

January# # #	February# # Speaker – TBA#	March# # Bourse Night# # #
April# # Speaker - TBA# # **National Coin Week 21-27#**	May# # UNS Birthday# Club Medals# # **May 10/11 Layton Coin Show#**	June# # Youth Night / Cagle# Call for donations# # **June 14/15 Sandy Coin Show#**
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # **Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#**
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. (Each one gets you a ticket)
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket for each Board Member attending board meetings

Melvin Gortatowski Obituary

Published by Legacy on Mar. 19, 2024.
Melvin J. Gortatowski, 98, was born on October 30, 1925, in Chicago, Illinois, and passed away on March 1, 2024, in Salt Lake City. Melvin attended St. Mary of the Angels' Catholic School, Weber High School, University of Illinois, and Washington State University. He worked for the University of Utah, Veterans Administration, and University of Southern California Children's Hospital. Melvin served in the Signal Corps. In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to Catholic Relief Services or Devine Mercy Care.
To plant trees in memory, please visit the Sympathy Store.

Experimental $1 Silver Certificates: 1933-1944

By: Jeremy Dansie

Between 1924 and 1932, the tail end of large-size currency and the beginning of small-size currency, the paper used to produce all notes printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) was made from a mixture of linen and cotton rags in a 75% linen to 25% cotton ratio.

From 1932-1944, the U.S. Treasury Department conducted numerous tests to experiment with different paper types and ratios of raw materials, special finishes, and chemical additives. The desired outcomes of some of these experiments were to improve the paper's wearing quality, reduce the paper's transparency, and lower production costs. All these tests were performed with $1 Silver Certificates and created what is now called “Experimental” notes. These notes range from being well-known since their time of issuance and easy to identify (Series of 1935A “R” & “S” overprints) to more recently discovered tests with no examples currently known by the numismatic community (Series of 1935 Titanium Dioxide tests).

In August 1932, to lower the costs of producing paper currency and sourcing more materials from domestic manufacturers and suppliers, the U.S. Treasury began testing currency paper with a higher percentage of cotton rags. The experiment consisted of three paper types: one experimental type and two control groups. These were serial numbered in separate unused and out-of-sequence serial number blocks, X-B, Y-B, & Z-B, while regular issue Silver Certificates were serial numbered simultaneously in the B-B block. Both Series of 1928A and 1928B faceplates were used to produce these notes in December 1932. The regular issue Series of 1928A and 1928B Silver Certificates were only serial numbered into the J-B block, leaving twelve blocks unused (K-B to N-B & P-B to W-B; “O” prefix blocks aren’t used). They had no distinguishing marks to stand out from regular issue notes.

The experimental paper in this test was made from 50% linen and 50% cotton. A total of 10,728,000 Series of 1928A and 1928B notes (intermixed) were serial numbered exclusively in the X-B block from January 23 to February 14, 1933 (serials X00000001B - X10728000B).

The first control group was printed on regular 75% linen and 25% cotton paper produced simultaneously as the experimental paper. A total of 10,248,000 Series of 1928A and 1928B notes (intermixed) were serial numbered exclusively in the Y-B block from February 1 through February 17, 1933 (serials Y00000001B - Y10248000B). Both the X-B and Y-B “experimental” notes were delivered to the Treasury from January 30 through February 28.

The second control group was printed on seasoned, or aged, regular 75% linen and 25% cotton paper from the BEP’s inventory, which was put through a standard process that enhanced the paper's wearing qualities. A total of 10,248,000 Series of 1928A and 1928B notes (intermixed) were serial numbered exclusively in the Z-B block from April 10 to May 28, 1933 (serials Z00000001B - Z10248000B).

All three groups of notes were distributed to all twelve Federal Reserve district banks and 23 different branches in June and July 1933. The New York district received 8,868,000 “experimental” notes, which was by far the largest quantity issued to any Federal Reserve bank. In comparison, the Minneapolis district received just 588,000 notes, the smallest quantity distributed. Among the 23 branches, the Los Angeles branch (San Francisco district) received the largest quantity of “experimental” notes, 1,080,000. In contrast, the Salt Lake City branch (San Francisco district) received the smallest quantity, with just 24,000 notes.

As 31,224,000 “experimental” notes were printed for this test, an abundance of each block, including many crisp uncirculated examples, is available for collectors today. They can be cherry-picked from eBay quite often, as the X-B, Y-B, and Z-B block serials stand out from the rest of the Series of 1928A and 1928B notes.

———————

Before and during 1936, the U.S. Treasury officials expressed concern about the transparency of the “thin” currency paper being used. The printed design often showed through to the other side, detracting from the notes' aesthetic quality. To increase the paper’s opacity, two tests were conducted in 1936 and 1937 in which varying amounts of titanium dioxide were added to two distinctive lots of currency paper. These “experimental” notes were printed with Series of 1935 faceplates and serial numbered alongside regular issue notes in the B-A and F-A blocks. They had no distinguishing marks to stand out from regular issue notes.

The first experimental paper contained 2% titanium dioxide added to regular currency paper. A total of 792,000 Series of 1935 notes with this paper were serial numbered in the B-A block from May to July 1936 (serials B84840001A - B85632000A). These “experimental” notes were delivered to the Treasury on July 22, 1936. There is no record confirming if they were distributed to Federal Reserve banks or ever entered circulation, let alone how, when, and where it might have occurred.

The second experimental paper contained 1% titanium dioxide added to regular currency paper. A total of 708,000 Series of 1935 notes with this paper were serial numbered in the F-A block from December 1936 to March 1937 (serials F71100001A - F71808000A). These “experimental” notes were delivered to the Treasury from March 10-16, 1937. These “experimental” notes were distributed to the St. Louis Federal Reserve bank, the Louisville, KY branch, the Memphis, TN branch, and banks locally in Washington, D.C. While there is no record confirming if “experimental” notes from this block circulated, the fact that they were shipped it a positive sign.

The existence of titanium dioxide “experimental” notes was discovered within Treasury files dated 1936-1937, accessed in the National Archives and Records Administration (College Park, MD), and written about by Jamie Yakes in 2014. There are currently no examples of these “experimental” notes from either block known to the numismatic community, but there could be examples out there waiting to be discovered.

———————

Later, in 1937, the Treasury began testing a different type of paper with and without a “special finish.” The records regarding the paper's content or the reasons and circumstances that led to this test are incomplete. Thus, few details are currently available. One type of experimental paper was used and included one lot with a “special finish” and one without, to go along with the control group of regular paper. These “experimental” notes were printed with Series of 1935 faceplates. They were serial numbered in out-of-sequence blocks, A-B, B-B, & C-B, while regular issue Silver Certificates were serial numbered simultaneously in the F-A to L-A blocks. The regular issue Series of 1935 Silver Certificates were only serial numbered into the R-A block. The blocks in between, S-A to Z-A, were only used with Series of 1935A notes. These “experimental” notes had no distinguishing marks to stand out from regular issue notes.

The first experimental paper was a “distinctive paper” with a “special finish.” A total of 6,180,000 Series of 1935 notes with this paper were serial numbered in the A-B block from March 16 - April 28, 1937 (serials A00000001B - A06180000B), while regular issue Series of 1935 notes received serial numbers in the F-A and G-A blocks. The rest of the A-B block was used with Series of 1935A Silver Certificates from July to September 1939.

The second experimental paper was a “distinctive paper” that did not contain a "special finish.” A total of 3,300,000 Series of 1935 notes with this paper were serial numbered in the B-B block from November 26 - December 10, 1937 (serials B00000001B - B03300000B), while regular issue Series of 1935 notes were receiving serial numbers in the K-A & L-A blocks. The rest of the B-B block was used with Series of 1935A Silver Certificates from September to October 1939.

The control group was printed on regular paper made from 75% linen and 25% cotton. From December 1 to December 10, 1937, 3,300,000 Series of 1935 notes were serial numbered in the C-B block (serials C00000001B - C03300000B), while regular issue Series of 1935 notes received serial numbers in the L-A block. The rest of the C-B block was used with Series of 1935A Silver Certificates from October to December 1939.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SERIES 1935
C 00000030 B
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
C 00000030 B
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

The notes below are regular-issue Series of 1935A Silver Certificates from the A-B, B-B, and C-B blocks printed two years after the Series of 1935 “experimental” notes from the same serial number blocks (printed out-of-sequence).

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A 23359534 B
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
A 23359534 B
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
B 17794694 B
C 14341027 B

No information on how, when, or where these “experimental” notes were distributed is currently known, but many examples have survived, ranging from heavily circulated to crisp, uncirculated conditions.

In 1940, the Treasury began testing paper made with different ratios of linen and cotton and paper with raw cotton fiber. The test included two different experimental types of paper, one made from different ratios of linen and cotton cuttings and another made with raw cotton fiber, and a control group printed on regular paper. These “experimental” notes were printed with Series of 1935A faceplates. They were serial numbered in out-of-sequence blocks, X-B, Y-B, & Z-B, while regular issue Silver Certificates were serial numbered simultaneously in the G-B block. Like the other tests done prior, these “experimental” notes did not have any distinguishing marks to make them stand out from regular issue notes.

The control group was printed on regular paper made from 75% linen and 25% cotton cuttings. In May 1940, 720,000 Series of 1935A notes were serial numbered in the X-B block (serials X00000001B - X00720000B). The rest of the X-B block was used with Series of 1935A notes from April to May 1942.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
X 00225235 B
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON D.C.
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

The first experimental paper was made from 50% linen and 50% cotton cuttings, the same ratio used with the Series of 1928A and 1928B “experimental” notes. A total of 720,000 Series of 1935A notes with this paper were serial numbered in the Y-B block in May 1940 (serials Y00000001B - Y00720000B). The rest of the Y-B block was used with Series of 1935A notes from May to June 1942.

The second experimental paper was made from 50% linen cuttings and 50% raw cotton fiber. A total of 576,000 Series of 1935A notes with this paper were serial numbered in the Z-B block in May 1940 (serials Z00000001B - Z00576000B). The rest of the Z-B block was used with Series of 1935A notes from June to July 1942.

All three lots of notes from this test were printed in the first week of May 1940, serial numbered on May 6, and delivered to the Treasury on May 8. All “experimental" notes were immediately shipped to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and distributed to their branches from May 17-24.

These “experimental” notes are very scarce, if not rare, and can be extremely difficult to find. However, the numismatic community's lack of general knowledge of these notes makes it possible to cherry-pick them occasionally.

———————

The last of the Treasury experimental paper tests with $1 Silver Certificates began in early 1944 and easily created the most distinguishable and well-known of all the “experimental” notes printed. Unlike the prior tests, the “experimental” notes printed in this test had letters overprinted in red ink just below the treasury seal. An “R” (for regular) was used to signify the control group printed on regular paper, and an “S” (for special) was used to signify the experimental group that was treated with melamine resin to enhance the wet strength of the paper. Both Series of 1935A “R” and “S” overprinted notes were printed from April to June 1944 and were serial numbered in the S-C block, along with other regular issue 1935A notes. For the first time, “experimental” replacement notes, known as “Star notes,” were also overprinted with “R” and “S” letters.

The “R” overprinted “experimental” notes were printed on regular 75% linen and 25% cotton paper. A total of 1,184,000 “R” notes were serial numbered in the S-C block (serials S70884001C - S72068000C) along with an additional 12,000 “Star" replacement notes (serials *91176001A - *91188000A).

The “S” overprinted “experimental” notes were printed on regular 75% linen and 25% cotton paper treated with 1.5% melamine resin and 1% titanium dioxide. A total of 1,184,000 “S” notes were serial numbered in the S-C block (serials S73884001C - S75068000C) along with an additional 12,000 “Star" replacement notes (serials *091118001A - *09120000A).

Both “R” and “S” notes were delivered to the Treasury on June 20, 1944. These notes were immediately issued to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and were distributed to their branches from June 22-29, 1944, to be issued to commercial banks in the district.

Many “R” and “S” notes were pulled from circulation and kept by the general public and bankers as curiosities. Thus, many of each are available in all grades for collectors today, including many crisp uncirculated. These are extremely common and can be routinely found at major auction houses, such as Heritage Auctions and Stack’s Bowers, as well as on eBay. At the time of writing, a search for “1935A experimental” on eBay provided 219 results, many of which have more than one “R” and/or “S” note per listing.

Table 1 - Summary of Experimental Notes Printed 1933-1944

Series	Blocks	Paper Type *(Regular Paper = 75% Linen & 25% Cotton)*	Printed or Serial #'d	Printed	Total Printed
1928A/1928B	X-B	Experimental - 50% Linen & 50% Cotton	1933 (Jan-Feb)	10,728,000	
1928A/1928B	Y-B	Control #1 - Regular Paper	1933 (Feb)	10,248,000	31,224,000
1928A/1928B	Z-B	Control #2 - Seasoned Regular Paper	1933 (Apr-May)	10,248,000	
1935	B-A	Experimental - Regular Paper w/ 2% Titanium Dioxide	1936 (May-June)	792,000	1,500,000
1935	F-A	Experimental - Regular Paper w/ 1% Titanium Dioxide	1936-1937 (Dec-Mar)	708,000	
1935	A-B	Experimental - Distinctive Paper w/ Special Finish	1937 (Mar-Apr)	6,180,000	
1935	B-B	Experimental - Distinctive Paper	1937 (Nov-Dec)	3,300,000	12,780,000
1935	C-B	Control - Regular Paper	1937 (Dec)	3,300,000	
1935A	X-B	Control - Regular Paper	1940 (May)	720,000	
1935A	Y-B	Experimental - 50% Linen & 50% Cotton	1940 (May)	720,000	2,016,000
1935A	Z-B	Experimental - 50% Linen & 50% Raw Cotton Fiber	1940 (May)	576,000	
1935A	S-C, *-A	Control - "R" w/ Regular Paper	1944 (Apr-May)	1,196,000	2,392,000
1935A	S-C, *-A	Experimental - "S" w/ Regular Paper & 1.5% Melamine Resin	1944 (Apr-May)	1,196,000	

While this article focuses on “experimental” notes, I would be remiss not to call out a lesser-known scarce regular block variety that was created when the “R” and “S” notes were serial numbered. There was a range of 1,816,000 regular issue notes (lacking an overprint letter) that were serial numbered between the “R” and “S” notes (serials S72068001C - S73884000C). These are highly sought by block collectors and those chasing small print runs and/or ranges. While this is a niche area of paper money collecting, notes from this range, such as the one below, command a premium over other regular issue S-C block Series of 1935A notes to the right buyer.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
S 72887088 C
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON D.C.
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON
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IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

This article summarizes the BEP's “experimental” notes printed from 1933-1944. Most of these “experimental” test groups have fascinating backstories and more intriguing details than what could be included in this article. If you found this article interesting, I highly recommend reading the in-depth articles about these “Experimental” Silver Certificates in the SPMC’s Paper Money journal and other sources listed below.

Sources of Data

“Release of $1 Series of 1935A R&S Experimentals”, Peter Huntoon; Paper Money, July/Aug 2012 (#280), pg 312-314

“R & S $1 1935A Experimentals”, Jamie Yakes; Paper Money, Nov/Dec 2018 (#318), pg 431-435

“The Experimental X-Y-Z Series of 1928 $1 Silver Certificates”, Jamie Yakes; Paper Money, Nov/Dec 2013 (#288), pg 466-476

“Distribution to Fed Banks of 1928 XYZ #1 Experimental Notes”, Jamie Yakes; Paper Money, Sep/Oct 2022 (#341), pg 376-377

“Titanium Dioxide $1 Experimentals”, Jamie Yakes; Paper Money, Sep/Oct 2014 (#293), pg 346-347

“1935 $1 XB, YB, ZB experimentals”, Peter Huntoon & Jamie Yakes; NumismaticNews Archives (Bank Note Reporter), April 18, 2016

“All 1928x Series $1 Silver Certs v3”, Paper Money Project, File Repository, www.papermoneyproject.com/files (4/27/2024)

“All 1935x Series $1 Silver Certs”, Paper Money Project, File Repository www.papermoneyproject.com/files (4/27/2024)

Image Credits

Heritage Auctions archive - Series of 1928A Y-B & Z-B blocks; Series of 1928B X-B & Z-B blocks; Series of 1935 A-B, B-B & C-B blocks

Derek Higgins - Series of 1935A Experimental X-B, Y-B, & Z-B blocks

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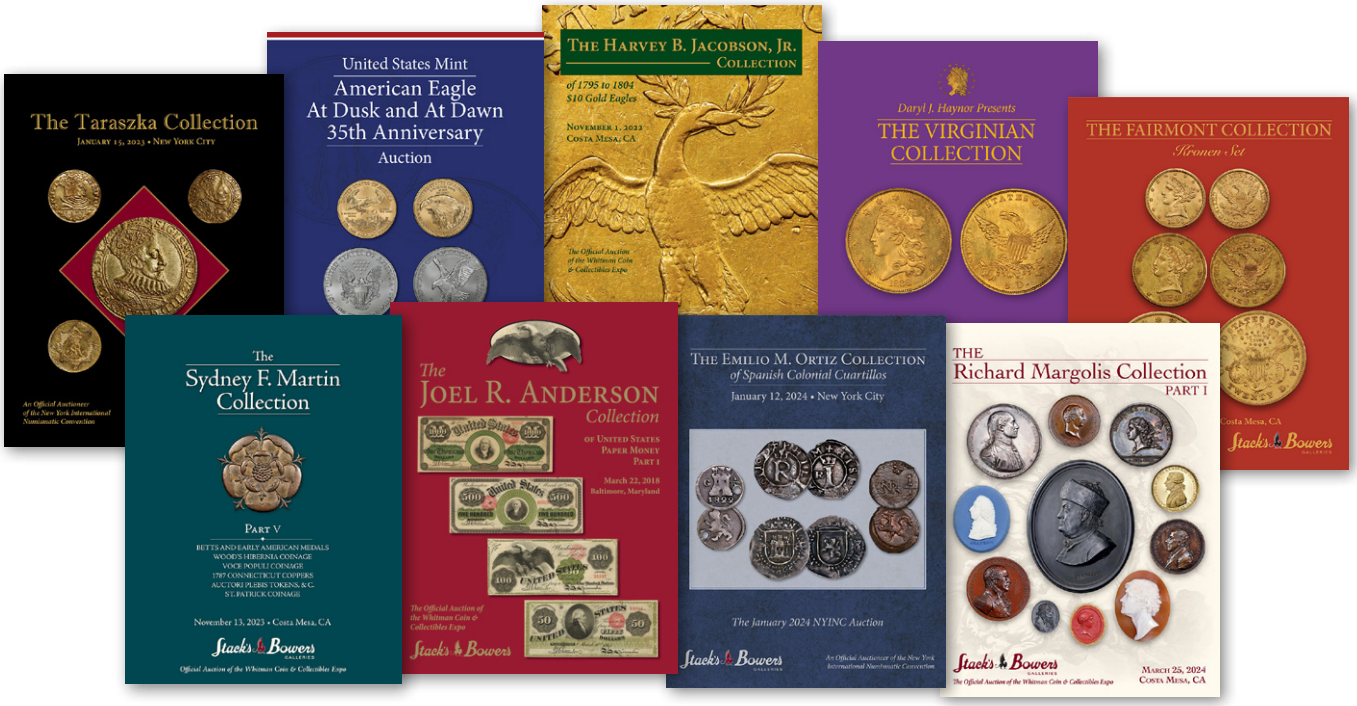

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May Prizes

Member Prize: **1963 BU Franklin Half Dollar**

On-Time Prize: **JFK 50th Anniversary Set**

Youth Prize: **Marshall Islands set**

General Prizes

1. **Silver Presidential Medal**
2. **Maria Theresa Thaler**
3. **1921 Morgan**
4. **1922 Peace Dollar BU**
5. **Canadian Maple 2016**
6. **1988 Commem Dollar UNC**
7. **Turkey silver 150 Lira toned**
8. **1944 P Jefferson Nickel ANACS MS66**
9. **Silver Bar w/gem**
10. **1963 Wash 25c type B MS63**
11. **Theodosius I Bronze Ancient**
12. **ATB S-Mint quarters set**

Buy of the Month

To Be Announced / I am told that there will be a special Birthday prize for all in attendance.

Thanks to our curator, Darin Lee for our prizes

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

CERTIFIED BULLION

Doug Nyholm

There are several coin shopping channels which I occasionally scan past while surfing, some of which offer bullion gold and silver eagles in addition some other coins. A lot of the gold and silver bullion is certified either MS-69/70 or Proof 69 or 70. I also have received the occasional mailer from national bullion dealers touting the importance of purchasing Proof bullion. Now, as we all know, or should know, certified bullion is usually significantly higher priced that general uncirculated bulk purchased rolls or even singles of bullion. A couple of questions here to ask is why are you purchasing bullion? Is it for a rainy day, a hedge against inflation, a tangible asset against an uncertain world, or is it for beauty and investment similar to rare coins? Obviously the answer to this question can be the determining factor to what condition of bullion you purchase. Lets first examine the latter, you purchase bullion for beauty, the love of coins, and their designs and the hope that one day your Proof or MS69/70 coin will have escalated in value so you will have made a significant profit, then great. If that is your reasoning no one should try to convince you otherwise or change your mind. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder and each and everyone of us likes what we like. Just as a statement though that the possibility of Proof or high grade certified bullion may not be all that sparkles in the future. Of course an ounce of gold, whether it is certified or struck in proof condition, will always be an ounce of gold and worth the according price. The premium on the other side may diminish. For the sake of those who purchase these high end coins, I hope not, but we are in an uncertain world.

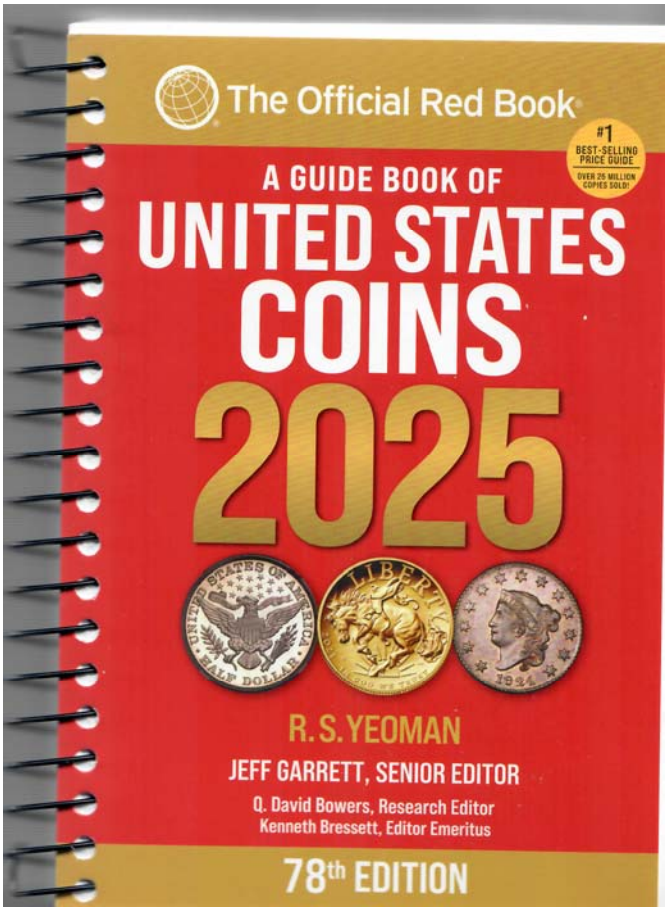
I think it is similar to many modern coins graded as 70 which sell for literally thousands of dollars above face. Sure, maybe there are only a handful of MS-70 1963 Franklin Half Dollars known (I don't know, possibly there isn't even one) but who is willing to pay $10,000 or more for one? It is a pretty slim market. The same goes for bullion. Everyone would like to own a complete set of Silver Eagles in PCGS MS-70 listed as #1 in the PCGS registry set and some coins in that condition are truly rare. But after spending $100,000 or more for that set and it bragging rights what is the true value in actual terms if one tries to sell in especially trying times.?

I think that a lot more collectors/ investors would rather have a half dozen Monster Boxes of U.S. Silver Eagles if preparing for the future or retirement than the above mentioned set. And these shopping channels advertising that you should put away a 20-coin slab box of 2023 MS-70 Silver Eagles is the way to go and to have value to pass down to you chil-

dren may net the advertiser all of the profit and in the long term leave little for you.

There is nothing wrong in collecting either but it is important to ask what is your long term goal. If times get bad and everything falls apart or we go to 100% digital currency and a loaf of bread costs $10 or more what would you like under your bed. Just something to think about and be aware of as no one can predict the future.

2025 RED BOOKS



The 2025 Red Books have arrived and I believe that with the spring of each year every serious numismatist awaits the new issue.

This years edition is, as always, very similar to previous issues, it is 2 pages longer than last years edition now totaling 472 pages. There is one significant new feature in this years edition. Not all but a significant number of coin series have a "QR Code" in the heading which if scanned brings up on your smart phone significant additional information about the series. The information is supplied by the "Greysheet" and contains dates/values and related stories. You may have to accept "Cookies" but it seems to work quite well. I tried it and it seems to work relatively seamlessly. I suspect that future editions will enhance this feature to additional series.

One other feature I like to look at in new Red Books is the "Top 250 Auction Prices." This year of the top 250 prices there are 170 which oare over $1 million dollars. The lowest is a 1870-CC Double Eagle Which sold for $810,000 while the top coin is the 1933 Double Eagle which sold on January 2021 for $18,872,250.

The current edition, in Sprial Binding is listed for $17.95 which is available at many locations and can sometimes be found discounted. I personally use the spiral binding edition for general use but also purchase a hard copy edition for my collection of Red Books.

The best general reference on the market which every collector should have.

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#

Philippine Coinage Under U.S. Sovereignty

1. What was the last year the half centavo wa minted for circulation?

A) 1903 **B) 1904**

B) 1905 **D) 1906**

2. Which of the following denominations were produced at the Manila mint?

A) 1 Centavo **B) 5 Centavo**

C) 10 Centavo **D) 20 Centavo**

3. What was the last year Proof Sets were issued?

A) 1906 **B) 1908**

C) 1910 **D) 1912**

4. Which date(s) of Pesos were not issued in Proof Only?

A) 1903 **B) 1904**

C) 1907 **D) 1908**

5. What was the first year the Manila Mint struck coinage for this series?

A) 1928 **B) 1930**

C) 1935 **D) 1938**

6. What was the last year that silver coinage was struck for this series?

A) 1960 **B) 1953**

C) 1981 **D) 1971**

7. What is the most valuable coin of any denomination in this series?

A) 1905-S 50 Centavo **B) 1906-S Peso**

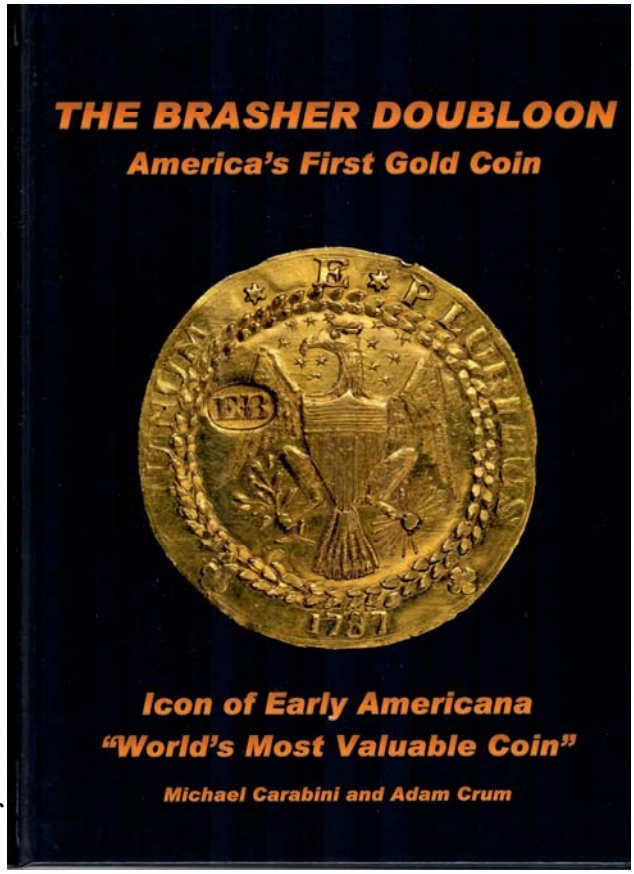
C) 1916-S 5 Centavo **D) 1912-S Peso**

BOOK REVIEW

The Basher Doubloon

Michael Carabini and Adam Crum

#



Although published in 2016 I just acquired my copy of this book on the famous 1787 Brasher Doubloon. This coin is one of the most historic coins ever minted in the United States and has a very colorful history. Some believe that this coin will soon become one of the most if not most valuable coins in our history. There are only seven examples known today, six with the EB punch on the left wing and a unique coin with the EB punch on the breast.

This book delves into their discovery and previous auction appearances. It is richly illustrated with many images and their auction history. Also covered is the history of their origini and that of Ephrain Brasher's history. He lived next door to George Washington when the first so-called "White House" or Presidential mansion was located in New York. The purpose and history of these doubloons as with many issued from the 18th century are somewhat shrouded in mystery but this book does an excellent job in attempting to unravel the actual history of them.

Much attention is given to the personalities who have been involved with them and the individual auctions in which they appeared.

It is not a large book consisting of only 68 pages and made a enjoyable evening read with much information I had not previously known regarding these coins. The book is a standard 8 1/2x11 format in hard cover with heavyweight glossy pages packed with many images. I acquired the book from "Finest Known" who are located in Palos Verdes California and the book can be obtained directly by calling them at 888-751-1933 for $39.95. This company is always a pleasure to deal with and this book will make a welcome addition to my library.

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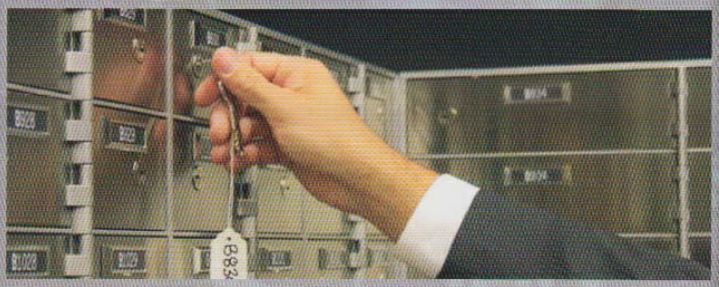

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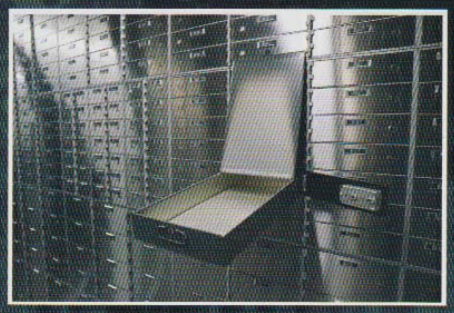

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Getting Published

First of all, this months Mint Master may be a couple of days late. I have been struggling with a sinus infection which has been tough to deal with.

Second note, it is only May but I ask all of you to either give some thought to or even volunteer yourself for an UNS office this fall as the 2-year terms will end and we need to think about the future leadership of the UNS.

Finally, the point of this editorial is getting published in the numismatic press. Or even writing something for the Mint Master. Recently I wrote about the costs of printed numismatic publications and subscribe to about a dozen but I have also not only written for the Mint Master but have had articles published by the ANA in the Numismatist, the Society of Paper Money Collectors publication Paper Money as well as Coin World and had articles picted up and published by the E-Sylum and others. I have written several books including two on Mormon Currency, one on Branch Mint Proofs, and also one on Coins With a Story. Getting published is not as easy as it may sound.

One interesting note is that virtually all publications have a stipulation that an article, in order for them to publish, it must not have ever been published anywhere else. They demand exclusive rights to it. Case in point recently I wrote an article about the discovery of an unused Deseret Currency $10 copper printing plate. It was published in the Mint Master and the SPMC and I thought that it was a very interesting piece of Utah history so I contacted the Utah Historical Quarterly to see it they would be interested. Even though I believe that few, if any, subscribers in Utah who take the Historical Quarterly also subscribe to the SPMC or any other mainstream numismatic publications they flatly refused it because of its previous publication. Oh well. I didn't write it for profit or notoriety but just as historical information.

I have also submitted articles to another national numismatic publication who sat on them for over two years with no response and finally accepted one and rejected the other. This after two years.

I understand that every publication has their own criteria and they have their prerogative but sometimes as a mainstream collector I pick up one of these publications, flip through it, and find very little or nothing of interest. Yes they need to maintain a wide range of interests to their readers but much of the current articles are simply modern and/or of political interest in regard to coin collecting. I am tired of political depictions on coins or dead presidents and the multitude of stories about them. Coins are history and I have learned much about history collecting them and would enjoy more history. Just my opinion, what do you think?

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

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Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

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Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A,B,C & D**
3. **B**
4. **A & B**
5. **B**
6. **C**
7. **B**